

XXVIII

QUIETUDE, FORSOOTH

The Wheels of Government Awaiting Cleveland's Touch.

SHERMAN HAS A CAUSTIC SAY

Kicking Because Carlisle Has Overleaped All Precedent.

SPEAKER REED HAS PLENTY OF WORK

He Is Wrestling with the Naming of His Committees—What He May Do.

Washington, December 13.—(Special.)—Senator Sherman is preparing to answer the financial part of the president's message. He will not speak until after he has had an opportunity of digesting the report of the secretary of the treasury, which has not yet been sent to congress, and this may compel the Ohio senator to postpone his reply until after the holidays.

Not only Mr. Sherman, but other members of the finance committee have expressed their surprise and discontent at the delay in receiving this report.

"This delay is something entirely unusual," said Mr. Sherman. "The law requires the report of the secretary of the treasury to be sent in at the opening of congress and we are still without it."

"When a member of the group suggested to Mr. Sherman that possibly Mr. Carlisle did not feel like releasing his report without having first submitted it to the president, Mr. Sherman said:

"Very likely that is true. I can hardly think that Mr. Carlisle will give the president's views that cordial indorsement that Mr. Cleveland would doubtless like."

Wrestling with Work.
Speaker Reed did not appear at the capitol today. He remained at his hotel to work on the formation of the committees.

A number of members see no necessity for remaining in Washington longer and several of them, including Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, will return to their homes this week.

The impression continues to grow stronger daily that Mr. Dingley, of Maine, will be appointed chairman of the ways and means committee instead of Mr. Payne, of New York, who ten days ago was thought to be booked for the leadership of the majority on the floor.

This week Mr. Dingley has been recognized by the speaker in the motions which naturally devolve upon the floor leader and this, with other circumstances, is accepted as almost conclusive evidence that he is to be chairman of the committee on ways and means.

What Others May Receive.
Mr. Cannon, however, may be placed on the committee on rules if not at the head of the appropriations committee, which is considered a very desirable place, and thus be provided for in this way. With Grover, of Ohio, who, it is said, has retired from the contest for chairman of the rivers and harbors committee, out of the way, this important chairmanship is supposed to lie between Mr. Herman, of Oregon, and Mr. Hooker, of New York.

The Pacific coast members are anxious that Mr. Sherman should have it, although Mr. Hooker is working hard for it.

What Appear to Be Certainities.
The chairmanships of the following committees seem to be almost certain:

Foreign affairs, Hitt, of Illinois; Judiciary, W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania; Pacific railroads, Powers, of Vermont; banking and currency, Walker, of Massachusetts; interstate commerce, Hepburn, of Iowa; elections (which will probably be divided), Daniels, of New York, and naval affairs, Boutwell, of Maine.

An Atlantic Appointed.
J. K. Pickett, who was with the Southern railroad in Atlanta, has been appointed to a post in the second assistant's office in the postoffice department. He goes in under the civil service and gets \$1,200 a year.

Reed and Smith Pickett.
Speaker Reed and Smith Pickett, with a mighty flourish before congress met about which would break the record in appointing his committees the first week after congress met. Yet one week has gone, the second is nearly at an end and the fact that he is a presidential candidate it would be no trouble. He would put the most competent men in the best places. But this time he is endeavoring to provide for those who can have the most influence in his behalf with delegates to the convention to be held in St. Louis on June 16th. To do this without driving others against him is the task he is struggling with.

That he will make enemies he knows. Therefore he will announce his committees just before the holiday adjournment in order that the indignant ones may have two weeks in which to cool off before they can have opportunity to officially protest and raise a rumpus.

Congress will take a fifteen-day recess for the holidays, and Speaker Reed will be out of town for that time. He thinks with the beginning of the new year the congressman, as well as others, will make the usual resolutions and among such will be one to accept that which comes to you with good grace.

No More Congressional Seeds.
The Georgia congressmen, as well as those from other states, are beginning to be besieged with letters requesting seed. The people want vegetable seed and flower seed and seed of all kinds that will sprout. But there are none. And there are to be none.

Mr. Secretary Morton, busily occupied in sowing the seed of gold monetarism in the west, which have as garden seed they get it by applying to him direct. Some of the seed makes good wrapping paper and some is useful in country stores. But you

can't get any seed this year, and it is useless to write your congressman for them. Later on when the agricultural bill comes the disappointed congressmen will perhaps pay it by their respects to Mr. Morton. But that will not bring seed.

The people may kick, but the local seed dealers will not.

Senator Bacon's Bill.
The bill introduced by Senator Bacon looking to the construction of a canal from the Tennessee to the Savannah river has attracted much attention as a measure of national importance from the fact that the navigable waters of the rivers in the Mississippi valley reach between thirteen and twenty great states, the products and commerce of which are immense. The line proposed in the bill is the only practical one by which these rivers can all be furnished with a water outlet to the Atlantic ocean.

Replying to an inquiry made of him today, Senator Bacon said that the present object of his bill was simply to have the government make the surveys and estimates by which the feasibility and probable cost of the work could be definitely ascertained. If it should be found that within any reasonable cost, the senator is entirely confident that the vast interests which will be advanced thereby will sooner or later result in its construction by the government. He says he naturally recognizes that a work of this magnitude cannot be rushed through, but that, on the contrary, the first efforts in such undertakings are seldom attended with more than partial success. The public mind has, by continued efforts in that behalf, to be educated to the support of enterprises of such proportions.

It is impossible to say now where the canal, if constructed, will intersect the Savannah river. That will depend upon the conclusion of the engineers as to which is the best point for the purpose in view.

Joe Wheeler's Bust.
A southern congressman recently at the capitol was talking about General Joe Wheeler's bust now on exhibit there.

"It may not be generally known," said he, "that the sculptor, William Rudolph O'Donovan, was a gallant confederate soldier under General Lee from the beginning to the close of the war. During the last ten years he has modeled a number of the finest works of art in America, including the equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant now being erected at the Brooklyn arch.

Lately he modeled that bust of General Joe Wheeler, which was the work of his founder, Maurice J. Power, of New York.

"One day while I was there a guide had some visitors in charge, and coming to the bust he said, in the confident tone which these men adopt: 'This is the bust of Maurice J. Power, the founder of New York.' The visitors recognized that a Mr. Power founded the city, and they wondered what sculptor was making such fine busts in New York nearly 30 years ago. Surprised that his statement should be called into question, the guide hastened to the bust and, pointing to the inscription of triumph read to them the following: 'Maurice J. Power, founder, New York.'

"They endeavored to explain to him that Mr. Maurice J. Power was the owner and manager of the National Fine Art foundry, of New York, where most of the bronze and plaster statues of the United States are cast, but the guide would not have it that way."

ALL HOPE NOT LOST.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY CANNOT BE LOCATED.

Fearful Gales Are Raging in the Neighborhood of Hatteras—The Violets Is a Stanch Yacht.

Norfolk, Va., December 13.—President Cleveland and his party have succeeded in escaping the gale which is raging over the North Carolina sounds, and the wires between Kitty Hawk and Hatteras are down.

The Violets was to have left Hatteras today, but whether she did or not is not known, for a gale has been raging over the North Carolina sounds, and the wires between Kitty Hawk and Hatteras are down.

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MANGLED BODIES.

Four Men Blown To Death by an Unexpected Explosion.

ANOTHER QUARTET MISSING

Same Story of the Fuse That Should Have Gone Out.

MULES KILLED BY THE AWFUL SHOCK

After Lighting the Fuse the Foreman Waited Fourteen Minutes and Ordered a Readjustment.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 13.—By an explosion of powder and dynamite at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men were killed at Big Creek Gap, a mile and a half north of Lenoir, Campbell county.

Four other men are missing, and their bodies are being searched for in the mass of earth and rock that was dislodged by the explosion.

The following are dead:

ANDREW FALES, white, aged twenty years, unmarried, lived in Lenoir.

NEAL DABNEY, white, twenty-five years of age, lived in Lenoir; leaves a wife and two children.

JOHN WEBB, twenty-one years old, lived at Middleboro, Ky.; leaves a wife.

PRICE, of Campbell county, residing near Jellico.

The news of the tragedy did not reach Knoxville until this afternoon.

The complete particulars could not be learned, but enough is known to show the horror of the occurrence.

The explosion occurred on the works of the Lenoir railroad near Lenoir, where a new road is being projected from there to Jellico.

Piled in the Explosives.
A large force of men were at work blasting for a cut. Three bags of powder had been placed in a sixteen-foot hole, and four sticks of dynamite were added to the deadly charge. A fuse was attached to the powder and lighted, and the men ran from the place to a safe distance to await the result.

They waited fourteen minutes, and the charge failed to go off. The men were then sent back to the hole by their foreman to readjust the fuse. They obeyed the order, all being apparently satisfied that the fire had become extinct.

An Awful Explosion.
Just as they re-entered the hole, however, the terrific explosion occurred, and the earth and stone for many yards around were dislodged and thrown into a conical mass with the remains of the unfortunate victims.

The explosion created the utmost excitement and consternation in the railway camp.

The cries of the dying men revived their paralyzed comrades, however, and an attempt to rescue was begun.

Removing the Bodies.
One by one the bleeding forms were taken out, after hard work at excavating with picks and shovels, until the four mentioned above were recovered, but they were all dead when taken out and died soon thereafter. The bodies were terribly mutilated.

At the latest accounts a rescuing force was still at work removing the dirt and rock from the place, as four other workmen are missing and it is supposed they were also killed, although there is a possibility that they were on another part of the works at the time.

Nearly Mules Were Killed.
The force of the shock can be imagined from the fact that two mules standing at a considerable distance from the hole were killed.

The catastrophe is one of the most serious known in East Tennessee for many years.

The road on which the blast occurred is being projected by Captain Henry M. Lenoir from the town which bears his name to Jellico, Tenn., for the purpose of developing extensive mineral lands in the Lenoir county.

WRECK AT THICKETTY.

ONE FREIGHT TRAIN CRASHES INTO THE REAR OF ANOTHER.

Engineer Curlee Killed and His Fireman Injured—Two Cars Demolished.

Gaffney, S. C., December 13.—(Special.)—A freight train on the Southern railway was being run in three sections going north.

The first two sections received orders at Spartanburg to meet a train at Thicketty, a side track seven miles below this place, and the track dispatcher either failed to give a similar order to the third section, or the order was misunderstood by the engineer and conductor.

The first and second sections had reached the sidetrack and a flagman had been sent back to flag section three. The train that they were to meet came in and the flagman sent out was recalled.

However, the third section, which was led by the engineer, had not reached the train when they heard the third section approaching. The grade at that point was very heavy, and the engineer of the third section not having orders to meet a train at that point had ordered his fireman to strike the hill. There was no sand in the sandbox and he desired to get a start in order to make the grade, as his train was heavily loaded with pig iron and cotton.

When the engine struck the torpedo the engineer blew for brakes and reversed his engine, but he was running at such a speed and the grade being down, it was impossible to stop the train before it crashed into the rear end of the second section, demolishing the cab and two freight cars. The engine, tender and two freight cars of section three were completely demolished. The engine was turned completely around and the freight cars were thrown high enough to tear down the telegraph wires. The scene of the wreck is indescribably frightful.

The freight train was being run by Engineer David Curlee and his fireman, who was slightly injured, as he jumped. A colored brakeman was also severely shaken up. After reversing his engine and calling to the fireman to jump the engineer refused to make any effort to get off, and perished in the wreck, his body being crushed almost beyond recognition.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

THERE WAS EXCITEMENT TO SPARE AT GALLATA.

An Armenian Fired His Pistol and There Was an Immediate Well-Developed Panic.

Constantinople, December 13.—The details of the scare here and at Galata and Pera yesterday illustrate the tension of public feeling. One of the two Armenians who started the panic by engaging in a street brawl discharged a revolver at his opponent.

The Christians within hearing of the shot immediately surmised that another massacre had commenced and shops in the vicinity of the disturbances were closed with astounding rapidity. The alarm spread and the people, filled with a vague terror, rushed aimlessly hither and thither.

The streets soon furnished a scene of incredible confusion, hundreds of people making their way as fast as possible toward Galata and Pera on the northern side of the Golden Horn. The dwellers in these suburbs seeing the fugitives wildly stampeding either joined in the flight or making for the open country, or barricaded themselves strongly within their houses and shops. The Armenian porters who were working about the streets as usual hastily dropped their loads and with horror depicted on their faces fled, as they thought, for their lives.

A number of English ladies were affected by fear and fled from their houses toward the British embassy, where they claimed the protection of the ambassador. Fifty Armenians sought and were given shelter in the residence of Hon. M. H. Herbert, the secretary of the British embassy. As soon as the authorities heard of the trouble—and that was almost immediately—many troops were summoned to the Yildiz palace.

WILL MEET IN JANUARY.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL SOON CONVENE.

Time and Place of National Convention Holding Will Be Decided On—A Resolution Ready.

Philadelphia, December 13.—Chairman W. F. Harris has issued a call for a meeting of the democratic national committee to be held at the Arlington hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, January 16, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of naming the time and place for the meeting of the national convention of 1896 and for the transaction of other business.

The resolution offered by General P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, in the democratic national convention of 1892 requiring the democratic national committee to provide accommodations for only the delegates, alternates, members of the national convention and members of the press will be adopted.

The resolution is now in the hands of a subcommittee of the national committee composed of W. F. Harris, Bradley B. Smith, of Vermont; Arthur P. Cushman, of Maryland; Ben T. Cable, of Illinois; and E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin.

SAN FRANCISCO NEXT!

Chicago Explains Why She Didn't Get the Republican Convention.

Chicago, December 13.—James Root, ex-member of the republican national committee, is authority for the statement that the fight between the city and county factions of Chicago was responsible for that city's losing the national convention for next year.

Mr. Root's story is that the whole matter was in the hands of Cornelius J. Bliss, of New York, who bore the burden of a \$50,000 debt for the national committee. It was the plan to shift this debt to the shoulders of Samuel W. Allen, of Chicago, and to transfer it to the city of Chicago.

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ESCAPE OF ASSASSINS.

SHERIFF WIGHT AND HIS POSSE FAILED IN THE CHASE.

Sighted an Indian Buck and Squaw. Both Made Good Escapes. Clothing Identified.

Phoenix, Ariz., December 13.—The assassins of H. H. Merrill and daughter have escaped. Sheriff Wight, of Graham county, in command of the pursuing party, returned to Phoenix Wednesday night, and in all probability this foul massacre will go unavenged.

Sheriff Wight and posse overtook an Apache band on the Colorado river, Monday. A running fight ensued, during which the Indians escaped. When seen they had just killed a horse and were preparing to depart. When the posse appeared they dropped everything.

The squaw escaped on a horse and the buck on foot. In order to lighten herself the patient had been done to release the patient from suffering from any other cause save that of the dread affliction, appendicitis, the only permanent relief from which, according to medical science, rests with the surgeon's knife.

Dr. Armstrong informed Captain Jackson that there could be no mistake about his affliction. He said that he had appendicitis of a very severe type. He declared that after everything these physicians had made a verdict against the man today, and Lynchville, and the family readily agreed to, and Dr. Willis Westmoreland, Dr. W. S. Holmes and Dr. J. B. S. Holmes were called to consult with Dr. Armstrong about the patient's ailment and the proper treatment of the same.

There was not the slightest difference of opinion as to the truth of Dr. Armstrong's verdict after these physicians had made a diagnosis of the case. They all pronounced that the patient was in the grasp of the frightful affliction, appendicitis, and with one accord they all declared that an operation was necessary.

There was some slight objection to the operation by members of the family for a time, but when the necessity of it was clearly presented there could be no reasonable doubt but that the pioneer the operation could be performed the better for the patient. Captain Jackson said he was ready to be subjected to the knife if the attending physicians in their wisdom deemed it necessary and with his wonted manly courage turned to his family and remarked that his mind was made up to have the operation performed at once.

He remarked that one thing was certain and that was that he could not live long as he was then.

When Captain Jackson walked into the room where the operation was to be performed Thursday afternoon he was much the same in his bearing as he always was, cool, calm and courageous. Just before the ether was administered to him he

TITUSVILLE IN FLAMES.

An Entire Town in Florida Almost Destroyed by Fire.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 13.—The town of Titusville, in Brevard county, was nearly wiped out by a fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in a hardware store, in the business center of the town, and before it was got under control thirty-one buildings were destroyed.

All efforts to control the fire were in vain until dynamite was used to blow up buildings. During the progress of the fire a Mr. Grien entered a burning building to secure his, which he had left in a room. He got out the way, but was badly burned, and he died in short while. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, partially insured.

The opinion is general that the fire was incendiary, and Messrs. Hamburg and Garner, merchants, have been arrested on suspicion and are now in jail. The fire originated in Hamburg's store, and the circumstances surrounding it are being investigated.

The fire was so strong, many threats have been made against the lives of the two large establishments adjoining. The roof was entirely burned off the building, and the firemen confined the flames to the two top floors. Aggregate loss, \$100,000, covered by insurance.

An Extensive Fire in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., December 13.—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning broke out in the top floor workrooms of Guttenberg Bros.' clothing establishment, 1711 and 1713 St. Peter streets and quickly communicated to two large establishments adjoining. The roof was entirely burned off the building, and the firemen confined the flames to the two top floors. Aggregate loss, \$100,000, covered by insurance.

Killed by a Sudden Fall.

Charleston, W. Va., December 13.—Jim Nichols, colored, was hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Henry Carr at Eagle, W. Va. His neck was broken by the drop.

TO HIS FINAL REST

Sorrowful Death of Captain Harry Jackson Yesterday Afternoon.

BURIAL IN ATHENS TOMORROW

A Strong Pillar in the Structure of Atlanta's Citizenship Removed.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

Could Not Rally from the Operation for Appendicitis—Died at 12:15 Yesterday Afternoon.

Captain Harry Jackson is dead.

The distinguished Georgian closed his eyes in eternal sleep yesterday at 12:15 p. m., and as courageous in death as he had been throughout his eventful life, lay down to his final rest with a smile on his face.

His death was due to a failure to rally from the effect of an operation for appendicitis, which was performed Thursday at 3 o'clock and came with a suddenness frightful in the shock of grief it caused.

Three or four days ago Captain Jackson turned to the physicians and with a smile on his face said:

"Now, gentlemen, I commend myself to you with full confidence in your ability to cure me, if I can be cured."

There were present Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Dr. W. S. Elkin and Dr. W. S. Goldsmith. The ether was applied and Captain Jackson was, after the ordinary time, completely under its influence.

The nature of the disease has already been outlined in yesterday's Constitution. It was evident to the physicians present that Captain Jackson had suffered former attacks of appendicitis in a milder degree than the present attack. He had told of having had a great deal of pain of this same description nearly a year ago when he was abroad and the physicians found testimony sufficient in the condition of the parts which lay the affliction to show that it had been from appendicitis that Captain Jackson suffered while in Europe on the occasion mentioned by himself. There were several adhesions showing plainly the marks of former attacks.

The operation was performed by Dr. Willis Westmoreland in a most successful manner and Captain Jackson was put to bed again in as good condition as the patient could have experienced under the conditions surrounding the case. It was doubted by the doctors if he would recover unless by some almost superhuman control of his will power and firm physical force the patient could rally from the shock of the advanced case of appendicitis and the

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NEWBURY & BOSTON
CHAS. PROPE, Boston, U. S. A.

ETHIOPIA'S HAND.

Those Who Would Strengthen It and Stretch It Forth to God, Meet.

THE CONGRESS ON AFRICA

Drishetukhe Faduma, a Native, Tells of Missionary Work.

LEARNING A GREAT AID TO CHRISTIANITY

Brains of the Colored Race in Session. Leading Thinkers on the African Question Here.

What was probably the most distinguished gathering of learned men of both colors that has ever assembled together within the history of the south met yesterday morning when the African congress began the first session of its deliberations on the history, life and progress of the Christianization of the African.

There were delegates from every part of the United States, men high in the standing of their respective walks of life and of especial eminence in the affairs pertaining to the work of missions in Africa and the collection and distribution of mission funds in this and other countries.

Such an affair has only been held once in this country and that was on the occasion of the world's fair African congress nearly three years ago.

Atlanta has had within her precincts many gatherings during the exposition, but none will carry with it greater significance and be received with deeper interest than the deliberations of this body of men who are devoting their time and labor to the civilizing and Christianizing of the African.

There certainly has not been gathered in any other city a more august body of colored divines and men of brains and eloquence in their race since the days of slavery. Colored men of deep learning, who have thrown around them a luster that has commanded the admiration of the entire world of learning and to whom their race look for the deliverance of their brethren beyond the seas were in attendance.

The men selected to read papers during the course of the congress are all especially well fitted for the occasion, and all occupy exalted positions in their respective walks.

Many of them are men of years of experience in the work of missions in Africa and several have braved the burning rays of the torrid sun and thickest jungles to spread the truth among the ignorant tribes of Zululand and other parts of Africa. Among the distinguished men who will read papers and who are especially eminent in the world of religion and letters are:

Bishop I. W. Joyce, of Chattanooga, who is noted for his eloquence and deep learning. He is considered one of the best orators in the Methodist Episcopal church and has addressed the largest audiences during his stay in the south. It is said of him that on the occasions when he has addressed camp meetings crowds that covered acres have listened to him.

Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., of Cincinnati, is another man who has made the cause of the African his life work. He was for twenty-five years the corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society and has been instrumental in the erection of some of the largest and most noted negro institutions of learning in the country. Notably among these institutions are Clark University and the Hampton Theological seminary, of this city.

Mr. H. Chatelin, the distinguished African explorer and philologist, is another whose deep learning and exhaustive researches have done so much for the spreading of the gospel to the remote parts of Africa and whose life is being devoted to the furtherance of the mission cause and the exploration of the continent.

On returning to this country from a trip to Africa a few years ago this gentleman brought with him a negro boy who had learned to speak the English and several other languages.

Another eminent scholar and divine who was expected to be present during the congress was the Hon. E. W. Blyden, of Liberia. He is one of the most distinguished African explorers in the world and is at present the minister from Liberia to the court of St. James. Owing to serious illness he was prevented from making the voyage, so sent his regrets to the chairman, President Wilbur P. Thirkield, of Gammon Theological seminary here, saying that he thought the time for this congress was a most opportune one, when all the world was looking to the dark continent as a field for political, commercial and philanthropic effort. He hoped that the results of it upon the part of the world would be such as to lead them to take greater interest in the land of their fathers.

He said there would be within the next few years mighty developments in that continent and that the British government, was taking active interest in the exploration and building up of regions which had been for generations scenes of warfare and carnage. Such, he said, was the interest and enthusiasm that the English were evincing for the opening of Africa that a few weeks ago when it was learned that the so-called king of Ashantee was placing obstacles in the way of England's efforts to bring that country within the pale of civilization that a paper entitled "A Bird's-eye View of African Tribes and Languages," which was one of the most interesting papers of the morning session, was read by the Rev. Dr. C. D. Crummell, the pastor of the largest and most fashionable colored Methodist Episcopal congregation at the capital and is noted for his powers of eloquence and his depth of learning. He numbers among his congregation nearly all of the noted colored officials of this and many other administrations and is highly thought of by the negro population of Washington.

Dr. J. C. Hartzell, corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, is another eminent man of learning who will read a paper before the congress. This gentleman has a great reputation as a speaker and will be listened to with much interest.

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pher, which are said to be a very beautiful character, and these she will use to illustrate her lecture. This afternoon, on the same platform with her there will probably be seen the most unique group that has ever been beheld in Atlanta. Drishetukhe Faduma, a native of the Basa, a young woman of the Basa tribe from the west coast of Africa. This young girl speaks English fluently, and will tell her hearers all about the life of her country and the habits and general characteristics of its people. She has been the heroine of a series of adventures from the time of her departure from Africa until her arrival in America, and will describe them all in her talk. She is now in the mission school at Asheville, N. C., and upon the completion of her education she will return to work for the salvation of her people.

Another interesting figure of the congress is Dr. J. W. Hamilton, of Boston, one of the most popular speakers of New England, and one of the hardest workers for the cause of the negro. He is a man of great depth of thought and has spent many years in the solving of the negro problem. He is also the corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Another notable speaker is the Rev. M. C. Mason, D. D., of Boston. He is a corresponding secretary of the above society, and is a man of scholarly attainments and of great eloquence. He is most popular in the north, where he has addressed vast audiences in the cause of his less favored brethren.

Rev. Joseph E. Roy, of Chicago, who is chairman of the world's fair African congress, is another noted member who will address the congress. He has spent years in the collection of a series of illustrations of the life of the negro in America, and will use them in his illustrated lecture Sunday night.

Dr. E. W. S. Hammond, editor of The Southwestern Christian Advocate, one of the leading colored papers of the world, will address the congress on an important subject.

Yesterday's Session. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, who addressed the morning session yesterday, is teacher of historical theology in the Gammon Theological seminary of this city. His paper on "The Comparative Status of the Negro at the Close of the War and Today" was one of the fine papers of the congress, and, no doubt, attracted the widest attention.

His subject was one of deep thought and many scholarly attainments, and handled his subject in the most comprehensive manner, drawing such forcible conclusions as would have convinced the most skeptical, and he had his audience spellbound by the force of his eloquence and the oratorical flights with which his speech was replete. It was Dr. Bowen's paper, a dedication speech at the negro building on the day of its dedication, and which attracted so much attention from the thinking men of the entire country.

What will be of great interest to the lovers of negro folk lore will be the paper to be read by Alice M. Bacon, of the Hampton Folk-Lore Society. Her paper, which will be entitled "The Study of Folk Lore," and will be replete with interesting accounts of the old negro folk lore tales that have been brought over to this country in the first days of the settlement.

Another interesting and eminent member of the congress is Hon. H. K. Carroll, LL. D., of New York, editor of The Independent, one of the most noted literary and current affairs magazines in the country. He is said to be one of the most eloquent of the United States census of churches of 1880, and is consequently well fitted for the subject matter of which he will treat.

His subject was "The African Negro in the Twentieth Century." He read the paper last evening to a large and appreciative audience, and it was concluded that his subject was one of the most important of the day.

The Morning Session Yesterday. The first session of the congress opened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning at Lloyd Street Methodist Episcopal church to an audience that filled every seat and aisle in that large edifice.

After the singing of the opening chorus prayer was offered by the Rev. H. S. Rust, of Cincinnati.

Governor Atkinson Introduced. Chairman Wilbur P. Thirkield then invited Bishop I. W. Joyce, who, after accepting the honor, introduced Governor Atkinson, who made a few remarks and then introduced the Rev. Dr. C. D. Crummell, who expressed his sympathies with the cause of the congress not only as the governor of the state of Georgia, but as a citizen of the world. He spoke at length of the efforts that have been made since the war for the furthering of the cause of the negro, the teaching both religious and educational and the state of the negro in the world.

At the conclusion of the governor's address Mr. H. Chatelin read a paper entitled "A Bird's-eye View of African Tribes and Languages," which was one of the most interesting papers of the morning session. It was a paper of deep thought and of great value, and was listened to with much interest.

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reliable data respecting our race in the fatherland, and thereby awakened in you an interest and sincere desire for the well-being of Africa and her people, and for information concerning that ancient and most mysterious of lands, then I feel conscious of having made a contribution of information not wholly valueless to my countrymen, and may tend to modify and dissipate general ignorance of us and of our antecedents and their country, and I have done something toward awakening your dormant respect, and given you some conception of the dignity which attaches to negro manhood and created in you a preference for your race before all other races. And I trust, if produced, will place you in rapport with the negroes in Africa, who have no conception of any land greater, more beautiful than their own. And I trust, if produced, will place you in rapport with the negroes in Africa, who have no conception of any land greater, more beautiful than their own. And I trust, if produced, will place you in rapport with the negroes in Africa, who have no conception of any land greater, more beautiful than their own.

Crummell's Speech Postponed. On account of the delay in the arrival of Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., of Boston, his speech was postponed until later in the session of the congress. A general discussion was then begun by the Rev. H. K. Carroll, LL. D., of New York, editor of The Independent, one of the most noted literary and current affairs magazines in the country. He is said to be one of the most eloquent of the United States census of churches of 1880, and is consequently well fitted for the subject matter of which he will treat.

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missions. They are and should be the foundation on which all methods of church organization rest. They are:

1. The native church in each country should be organized as a distinct church, ecclesiastically independent of the church in any other country.

2. The pastorate of the native church should be a native pastorate.

3. The principle of self-control, self-help and self-extension should be recognized in the very organization of the church. To postpone them to days of strength is to postpone both strength and blessing.

4. "Paternalism in government, whether civil or religious, is destructive of true manhood. It creates a weak and an independent and makes men become children. It impoverishes, belittles and dwindle the individual to a helpless sucking. It wins thousands of adherents who are at best sycophants and cringers, men who will not dare expose their thoughts or honor their missionary masters will be angry at them, and cut off their means of subsistence. Paternalism is rotten to its very core. Make the tree good and its fruit will be good. A few independent churches filled with enthusiasm for saving souls and reproducing themselves are worth a thousand times more than the innumerable host of sucklings with which most of the churches are filled.

It is a cause for regret that very little has been done in Africa toward the development of the native church by Christian missions. Lack of funds may be at the back of it. But added to this is a blindness to the true nature of the spirit of the age. The spirit of the age is individualism, not necessarily in the sense of materialism, but in the sense of spiritual independence. The church, by failing to introduce the industries in mission fields, seems to be blind to the true nature of the matter. It seems to think that a man's development is complete when he is religiously independent. The necessary result is that the body and soul are linked together in this mundane system. Industrial independence is necessary as a means to an end. For the following reasons they should be encouraged:

1. The self-respect of the native.

2. The self-respect of missions.

3. The self-respect of the native.

4. The self-respect of missions.

5. The self-respect of the native.

6. The self-respect of missions.

7. The self-respect of the native.

8. The self-respect of missions.

9. The self-respect of the native.

10. The self-respect of missions.

11. The self-respect of the native.

12. The self-respect of missions.

13. The self-respect of the native.

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Philadelphia Times.

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Philadelphia Times.

READ PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON.

Dec. 2, 1895

A. H. Harker Esq.

My dear Sir:

Please accept my

Sincere thanks for the

glorious year kindly sent me

and I find it very much

valuable to my eyes for

seeing and I shall enjoy the

trip.

Yours truly

Franklin D. Roosevelt

HARKNESS' FAMOUS GLASSES FITTED TO ALL EYES

AT 12 WHITEHALL STREET

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To Every Question,

BUT—it doesn't make a bit

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You will arrive at the same conclusion, that it's

the best Suit for the money you ever bought.

We give a Magic Lantern with every Suit.

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By B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Office 104½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Years.

Newman, Ga., March 22, 1895.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. I now

wish to say that I have been cured of my

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The Sunday Edition (20 to 36 pages)... 20¢
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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 14, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufacturers and Women's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 3447.

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It will be a specially interesting number, replete with attractive features. Here are some of them

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A delightfully interesting story of the mining camps, by Bret Harte.

THE FLIGHT OF PONY BAKER

A story for boys and girls, by William Dean Howells.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

An impartial review of the field by a well known Washington writer.

BLENNERHASSETT and His Isle

The story of Burr's conspiracy and the island as it stands today.

LINCOLN and the Monroe Doctrine

General Thayer shows that Lincoln was a strong believer in this doctrine.

THE JAY TREATY

It is soon to be celebrated in New York. What it means to this country.

A SWEET SPINSTER

A Christmas story which shows life in New England.

MANY SPECIAL FEATURES

Timely talks, by Hill, Art, Maude Andrews, Sarge Plunkett and others.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION

The news about the south's greatest enterprise and gossip about the features there.

ALERS—Send in your orders for examination as you read this. Don't Delay.

The Railways and the Exposition.

The railways have beaten their record at last!

From the 19th to the 25th inclusive the cut-rate tickets on the southern lines to the exposition will be the lowest ever known!

Let us look at some of the figures. What do you think of a round-trip ticket from Washington to Atlanta—1,300 miles—for only \$8.75!

Then there will be round-trip tickets from Cincinnati for \$7.15; from Louisville for \$6.70; from Richmond for \$6.20; from Birmingham for \$3; from Chattanooga for \$2.45; from Anniston for \$1.85; from Montgomery for \$3.15; from Savannah for \$4.20; from Columbus, Miss., for \$4.35; from Americus for \$2.65; from Jacksonville for \$5.25; from Evansville for \$6.80; from Charlotte for \$4.40, and from hundreds of other points at proportionate rates.

This is the greatest cut in rates ever known in the south. It is less than a cent a mile. It reduces rates to less than one-half from points over 250 miles from Atlanta.

All of the northern railways have willingly joined in the cut, with the sole object of aiding the exposition, and giving all classes of our people a chance to attend it. While all of the officials deserve credit for their liberal spirit, it is only just to mention the fact that Colonel Samuel Spencer has from the first shown a desire to help the exposition in the matter of low rates.

With these figures before them our readers will see that it is cheaper for them to visit the exposition than to stay at home.

The low rates come at the right time, just before the Christmas holidays, and they should be taken advantage of by thousands of people every day in every southern state.

Remember the exposition will positively close its gates on the 31st. The time will not be extended, and those who desire to see it will have to come within the next sixteen days.

An Every-Day Danger.

The unfortunate death of Colonel Hart, of Palatka, which was caused the other day by his attempt to alight from an electric car while in motion, should be a warning to everybody.

When a person has occasion to leave a street car the best and safest plan is to wait until the car stops; but if one must step off while the car is in motion care should be taken to alight on an even surface, and the passenger should be prepared to walk briskly a few steps in the direction in which the car is running.

Even this is not always safe, and those who are not very active and sure-footed will find it more satisfactory to wait until the car stops before they get off.

Colonel Hart's accident is one which is liable to happen every day, and people will find that in such matters a little surplus caution will not come amiss.

Captain Henry Jackson.

The sudden death of Captain Henry Jackson of this city is a peculiarly sad ending of a brilliant career.

Henry Jackson was descended from a distinguished revolutionary and colonial family whose services in peace and in war fill many of the brightest pages of our history. In his youth he enjoyed exceptional educational advantages in Europe, at a time when his father, General Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, was minister to Austria. At the breaking out of our civil war young Jackson entered the confederate army and served until the end of the struggle, making a fine record as a gallant officer whose military ability and courage were recognized by all with whom he came in contact.

After the surrender Captain Jackson came to Atlanta and opened a law office while the city was still in the ashes of the siege. From that time the story of his life is familiar to many of our readers. As supreme court reporter, as a legislator and as an eloquent and learned lawyer he has for nearly a generation held a prominent place in the legal and political circles of his state.

In professional and social life this chivalrous and high-souled Georgian was always a leader. He possessed in a rare degree the gift of personal magnetism, and the friends he drew around him were bound to him as by "hooks of steel."

People who did not understand him regarded him as a proud man, but his pride was of that high order which belongs to the best type of culture and manhood. His character was cast in the old-time mold of chivalry, and in thought and action he always realized the popular ideal of a knightly gentleman.

If he had been willing to resort to the methods of practical politics he would have reached a very high place in political life, but he could never gain his own consent to indulge in the arts which are now commonly practiced by politicians. It suited him better to devote himself to his profession, and to give his leisure time to his family and to the social circles in which he was a favorite.

His death came when he was in his prime, and when his friends were looking forward to a long and useful public career for him. It is natural that we should regard it as a sad and an untimely ending, when we think of his splendid talents, his comparative youth, and the promise which life seemed to hold for him. The blow must be a crushing one to his devoted family, who will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Senator Morgan's Speech.

Senator Morgan's speech in the senate last Monday, based on certain political dodgers circulated in this country by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, for the purpose of influencing public opinion against the refusal of congress to award a "lump sum" to

Great Britain in payment of damages

that have never been made the subject of negotiation or treaty, has been widely commented upon.

The resolution to pay this lump sum was defeated in the house before it had been acted on by the senate, and when it was brought up in that body Senator Morgan, who as a member of the Paris commission for the settlement of the Bering sea dispute, was familiar with the whole business, gave the scheme such an airing as deprived it of all vitality.

The senator's earnestness in the matter gave serious offense to the British ambassador, and that functionary made haste to explain the matter to Earl Kimberley, his diplomatic boss, taking occasion to criticize congress and to single out Senator Morgan as the victim of his rhetoric.

All this would have been very well if it had been confined to the privacy of diplomatic records, but Sir Julian thought so much of his effort that he caused it to be embodied in a pamphlet which he gave out to the press from Washington, using it as a political dagger. In this dodger he declares that the payment of the lump sum was defeated by "republicans, populists and forty-eight democrats," and then proceeds to give Senator Morgan a shaking up because of his exposure of the scheme.

The senator's speech last Monday, which was drawn forth by Pauncefote's dodger, was both dignified and able, and something more. The attack made upon him gave Senator Morgan an excuse for going into the details of the Bering sea dispute, and he threw the search-light of truth on the contentions of Great Britain, all of which are based on a spirit of greed so common and so paltry that one wonders how a great nation can lend its influence and its diplomacy to efforts to pay a premium for rassality.

Senator Morgan's speech made a profound impression on the senate and at its close there was not a dissenting vote on the resolution which he had introduced, referring the whole matter to the committee on foreign affairs for investigation.

It is difficult to understand the motives of the British ambassador in making a public attack on congress, and in singling out a distinguished senator for criticism. He must have either an exalted idea of the influence of Great Britain on the political affairs of this country, or he must have had early information that the absurd claims of his government would have no standing before the representatives of the American people.

This display of diplomacy, taken in connection with the remarkable tactics of another British minister to this country, leads to the conclusion that Great Britain is determined on sending her queerest fish to these shores.

The Case of Miss Aub.

Miss Barbara Aub, the remarkable young woman who convicted Langerman of a felonious assault and then declared that she had sworn falsely, now gives the case another sensational turn by stating that she has no recollection of having made such a confession.

As the matter now stands Langerman goes free. He cannot be tried on the same charge again. His accuser, Miss Aub, has made herself liable to a prosecution for perjury, but her singular conduct causes many people to believe that she is mentally unbalanced, and is irresponsible.

If the girl is sane she has trifled with justice in a manner which deserves severe punishment, and if she is not of sound mind she should be confined where she will not be able to do any further damage to the cause of law and public morality.

It is possible that Miss Aub is a lunatic, a victim of hysterics or a slave to the use of narcotics. Her case should be thoroughly investigated by competent experts, and if she is a criminal she should suffer the penalty for perjury, while if she is mentally unsound she should be sent to an asylum.

Of course, it goes without saying that no person is safe if witnesses are to be permitted to convict them of serious offenses, and then withdraw their testimony, and later repeat the original charges. The complainants who thus endanger life and liberty should be held to the strictest possible account. If they are responsible they should be punished, and if they are irresponsible they should be placed where they can do no harm.

Do as Rome Is Doing.

In a very large way the city of Rome is illustrating the possibilities to which The Constitution has been calling the attention of our people. Some of the largest cotton mills in the country are to be erected in that neighborhood, and this fact is due as much to the spirit and energy of the citizens of Rome as it is to the special natural advantages offered to cotton spinners.

In other words, Rome has taken pains to supplement its natural advantages by a substantial expression of the interest that such a community should feel in promoting the changes that are sure to be wrought by the completion of the enterprises now on foot there. The people of Rome have demonstrated their confidence in themselves and in their resources, both natural and artificial, and this display of civic unity and energy has had the inevitable result of impressing strangers who have capital to invest.

Consequently, those who have watched developments in that section will not be surprised to learn that the capital stock of the Trainer mills, which are not yet built, is likely to be increased to \$1,000,000. Nor will they be surprised to learn that large additions have already been planned for the mills which the Massachusetts company have nearly completed. These are called the Lindale mills, and when the additions have been made they will be the largest mills in the south.

It is not by good luck that these establishments have selected the neighborhood of Rome as their site, but by sheer hard work on the part of the people of Rome.

We do not say that what has been accomplished in that enterprising city

can be accomplished by any and every

community, for the people there saw the opportunity and forcibly seized it; but we do say that in proportion to the energy and enterprise it may see fit to display every community that has any advantages whatever can secure the benefits of a cotton mill of some kind, large or small.

It is in this direction that the future prosperity of the south must lie. To talk of substituting some other agricultural product for cotton is the idlest of vagaries, and can only emanate from those who do not take the trouble to give the matter serious thought. Even to materially reduce the cotton crop in the south is to offer a premium to those in other lands who are now engaged in competing with our planters. We understand and sympathize with the difficulties that have been created for cotton growers by the British gold standard, but we are confident that these difficulties cannot last unless the people, blind to their own best interests, conclude to endorse the financial system that has been forced on them by British dictation. Meanwhile, they cannot do better than take advantage of the conditions that are making cotton spinning unprofitable in the east.

By spinning the cotton into yarn and weaving it into the various grades of marketable fabrics before the crop gets out of sight of the planter, the value of the staple will be more than quadrupled, and a large part of this value will enter into and become a part of the general prosperity of the south, and will add to the comfort and welfare of all classes of the population.

There is no surer or safer investment than the stock of a southern cotton mill, and it is for that reason that the citizens of even the smallest towns can put together a number of small sums and in this way secure a cotton mill of some kind, even if it be nothing more than a yarn mill.

It is said that John Sherman has realized \$127,000 on his vivid recollections. If John will now whirl in and remember the truth, he will be a rich man before he dies.

Mr. Chairman Carter is a-fear that his party has too much confidence. But isn't that what is needed by a party that is engaged in playing a confidence game?

Why shouldn't the next republican candidate for president come from Bucyrus, Ohio?

St. Louis seems to be a notch bigger than Chicago.

Mr. McKinley's boom seems to have arrived at a point of growth where only an ex-officio holder can straddle it.

"Suppose," suggests a contemporary, "that congress should conclude to go duck hunting?" Well, why not? Congress has just as much to gain by it as the president—no more, no less.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Senator Sherman in a recent letter to the Hon. Joseph C. Devin disclaims the charge that he had accused General Garfield of perjury. The senator says: "I had received the marked passage of The Daily Mirror which you were kind enough to send me. The writer of it no doubt got his idea of my reference to Garfield in the convention of 1894 from an article based on radical errors by a hasty reviewer of my chapter of recollections in respect to that convention. The whole chapter has been since printed and it shows that I treated Garfield with great kindness, and instead of charging him with perjury, I relieved him from that charge made by others. I do not care to say any more about it, as when the book is published I will have had the opportunity to inform the people that the printers and the publisher of the Mirror and the one upon which it is founded are erroneous."

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, is interesting himself in securing the release of a Detroit young man who enlisted in the army when eighteen, shortly thereafter deserted and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. A letter from the acting secretary of war informed his honor that the lad would have to serve out his sentence. This led the mayor to declare that a man ought to be allowed to resign from the United States army at any time he wished. "They let other government employees resign at will," said he. Why shouldn't a soldier have the same privilege? and on the next day he would be better for the army. The number of would-be recruits now far exceeds the demand. Reduce the time of service to one year and allow the men to resign when they wish. That would be a good thing. The army, more persons would receive military training and the millions of dollars spent on military prisons could be used for other purposes, and under those circumstances there would not be any desertions from the army."

It is not generally known that Mrs. Ernestine Schaffer, the "Angel of the Tombs," is a wealthy woman living in a fine house near Central park. She is the owner of a great deal of property and on holidays may be seen driving a team of beautiful ponies in front of one of the finest little road carts in town. Mrs. Schaffer, when time, however, instead of being spent in idleness or in seeking recreation, is devoted to a cause to which she has resolved to give the rest of her life. This is nothing more or less than the work of helping people in distress or in seeking recreation, and she has resolved to give the rest of her life to this work. The number of would-be recruits now far exceeds the demand. Reduce the time of service to one year and allow the men to resign when they wish. That would be a good thing. The army, more persons would receive military training and the millions of dollars spent on military prisons could be used for other purposes, and under those circumstances there would not be any desertions from the army."

General Rosser, of Virginia, is lecturing for the benefit of the battle abbey proposed by Charles Broadway Rous.

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

This is the season of trade editions, and, not to be outdone by its contemporaries, The Athens Banner has issued one yesterday. A fine showing is made for Athens and Clarke county and notable contributions appear on a variety of subjects. The Banner deserves credit for this fine display of energy and enterprise.

The south Georgia papers are making a general kick against a bad mail service. Brunswick has grown used to that sort of thing and takes it just as it comes.

This is from the humorist of The Cedar-town Standard:

"She chose the very darkest streets When out for a promenade. Her said 'twas light enough for her—Her beau was 'larn-jawed.'"

Nothing but words of praise for 'The Athens Banner' could be said. Rome should be proud of it—and doubtless is.

Editor Meyerhard, will make some notable improvements in The Masonic Herald during the year 1896.

Editor Phil Byrd, of The Herald, of Rome, has been very busy with another bloody chase and let's get it while we have our hand in.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Opera in Billville.

Billville's had a Wagner show, with music full and free: Warn't nothin' like "Amaasin" grace, that saved a wretch like me. Or the tunes that we've been playin' here at Billville-on-the-bend, But music like the opera plays—that stands your hair on end!

Bill Jenkins hit the fiddle— Zach Johnson banged the drum; 'Twas hallelu, An' howdy-do From Bill to Kingdom Come!

The cow-bells—they were clankin'; the fiddles made a fuss; They said the roof was fire-proof, but—down it came on us!

For fifty women scream'n' like they meant to wake the dead Is 'nough to knock the shingles from the toughest kind o' shed!

Bill Jenkins hit the fiddle— Zach Johnson banged the drum; 'Twas clack the way Till break o' day, From Bill to Kingdom Come!

Of course, you know, this music they play in o'ra shows Ain't nothin' like the usual kind what everybody knows; It's a "whang!" an' "when," an' "swish," an' "awee," an' "fore it's started quick It gets clean away from you an' goes clear out o' sight!

But Bill—he hit the fiddle, An' Johnson banged the drum; 'Twas hallelu, An' howdy-do From Bill to Kingdom Come!

The cattle scampered to the hills with behind around their throats; There warn't soul left to endorse them operatic notes!

The town hall came a-tumblin' down—jest couldn't stand the squall!— An earthquake shook the steeples an' come high swaller'n' all!

For Bill—he hit the fiddle, An' Johnson banged the drum; 'Twas hallelu, An' howdy-do From Bill to Kingdom Come!

F. L. S.

From all accounts the attempt of the Billville Opera Company to furnish the citizens of that flourishing community with Wagner music was highly unsuccessful. The local banks industriously protested all their notes.

No Defection There.

"The colonel's humpbacked, isn't he?" "Yes; but he takes his whiskey straight."

We call Mr. Edward W. Bok's attention to a poem in the December number of The Jemness Miller Monthly. This poem is called "How Shall I Love You?" and is signed "Will C. Ferri." We invite Mr. Bok's attention to it because it was written for and published in his excellent magazine, The Ladies' Home Journal, in the month of December, 1894, and its real author, who was paid for it by Mr. Bok, lives in Atlanta, and is surprised to see his work going the rounds a year afterwards under another name. And The Jemness Miller Monthly may make a note of this at the same time. It may not now be too late to recall that check they doubtless sent "Will C. Ferri" for the work of another.

A Winter Note.

Blaze, ye winter fires— Come, ye winter joys! Down with him who tires! Swing you sweethearts, boys!

Brief mention has been made in the Atlanta papers of "The Third World," for some weeks past, and now Mr. Byrd, the publisher, informs that the printers and electrotypers have been busy with it and that, though somewhat late, the book will be "in the ring" about the beginning of the Christmas holidays. It was a six months' serial in The Sunny South, contains about 120,000 words, and will make a book of about 350 pages. It is Henry Clay Fairbank's masterpiece, and will rank him with the best novelists of the country.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Griffin News calls attention to the fact that while Fleming's diligence came all the way from Savannah to Atlanta to make a "sound money" speech, Governor Atkinson, at Atlanta, the same day appointed the strongest free silver man in southeastern Georgia to be judge of the city court at Savannah. Says The News: "Not only does this 'put the beer on Savannah,' but it also shows the attitude of the state towards the free silver cause. It is a most unfortunate mistake, and will rank him with the best novelists of the country."

The voters of Georgia will again be asked to ratify a proposed amendment to the constitution providing for three additional justices of the supreme court. Heretofore the people have defeated every movement in this direction. Referring to this The Columbus Enquirer-Sun says:

"One reason is, we think, that the measure was not given sufficient prominence in the campaign preceding the election, and the people were not sufficiently educated to its necessity. Political speakers addressed their audiences with a mention of the supreme court amendment, and the press was apparently indifferent. In the next campaign it should be made a leading feature of the campaign, on the stump and in the press. When the people are advised of the condition of their supreme court, the necessity of its amendment, the necessity of an increase, and that the new judges and all supreme court judges thereafter are to be elected by the people, it will bring it to a successful issue."

The Athens Banner has this paragraph: "Several of the congressional aspirants in the fifth district of Georgia are reported as being heartily in favor of declaring war against the United States. They are the Venezuelans. In that way they hope to get rid of Congressman Livingston, whom they are sure would enlist in the Venezuelan army."

Says The Griffin News:

"It would be well for some politicians in this state to remember that the only man who ever really got the earth was old man Alias, and he afterward confidentially asked to his intimates that he had really got too much of a good thing."

William Clifton will probably be a candidate for another term as secretary of the senate and Mark Hardin is generally supposed to be not averse to another term as clerk of the house.

This is a question with The Griffin News: "Will John Hardeman run against Charles Bartlett in this district next summer? He is a very capable man, and has a long term with his record so fresh on that question."

Solicitor General Price Gilbert, who won so easily four years ago over a number of his opponents, is now being opposed by Representative Charlton Battle, also of Muscogee.

Judge George F. Guber, of the Blue Ridge circuit, has no opposition for re-election. Solicitor General George Brown has announced that he will not be a candidate.

In the Brunswick circuit there will be a race for solicitor if the present incumbent, W. G. Brantley, enters the congressional race.

Senator Charles Brand will oppose Solicitor General Dick Russell in the northern eastern circuit.

IS NOW COLONEL HEMPHILL.

MAYOR CALDWELL APPOINTS W. A. HEMPHILL ON HIS STAFF.

They Became Great Friends During the Latter's Visit to Cincinnati and the Former's Visit Here.

"City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, U. S. A.—With respect and confidence in the patriotism, valour, fidelity and ability of W. A. Hemphill, I do hereby appoint and commission him as a member of my staff on the staff of the Cincinnati to the Cotton States and International exposition with the rank of colonel. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of Cincinnati, O., to be affixed at the mayor's office this 5th day of November, 1895. JOHN A. CALDWELL, Mayor."

The above is a copy of a commission received by Colonel W. A. Hemphill appointing him to the rank of colonel on the staff of the mayor of Cincinnati.

It is not an every day occurrence that a mayor appoints a colonel in another city over 500 miles away, and when such a thing is done it is always complimentary, as in this case. When Mayor Caldwell came to Atlanta on Ohio day several days ago he and Colonel Hemphill became great friends. Mayor and Mrs. Caldwell were hospitably received by Colonel and Mrs. Hemphill and as a result of their friendship Mayor Caldwell has made the colonel a member of his staff.

A letter to Colonel Hemphill, Mayor Caldwell says: "We all hope for the realization of the expected benefits of your great exposition, among which none will be more lasting than that of friendship and confidence gained by personal contact with your people."

"I have forwarded you a commission as colonel on my staff, which I trust you will accept. Both Mrs. Caldwell and I are indebted to many officials of your exposition at Cincinnati, and to none more than to you and your good wife for the splendid time enjoyed while in Atlanta. With regards to the fact that we may be enabled to extend to you at least some measure of the courtesies enjoyed at your hands whenever you can make it convenient to visit this city, I am with kind regards from Mrs. Caldwell and myself. JOHN A. CALDWELL."

MANAGER FRICK IN TOWN.

He Is Manager of the Largest Iron Foundry in the World—Has a Party with Him.

Mr. Henry C. Frick, the right hand man of affairs of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and a director in several of the largest steel and iron mills in the world, is in Atlanta, where he has come to see the exposition. He arrived, accompanied by a party of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening over the Southern in the Pullman combination car, "Tolman."

On account of a wreck which occurred at Tiffity, about 200 miles distant from Atlanta, he was prevented from reaching the city until that late hour, his train being delayed eight hours.

The car was detached on reaching the union station and taken out to the siding of the Southern at the exposition grounds, where it will remain until the departure of Mr. Frick and his party, which will not be for some days. During his stay in Atlanta Mr. Frick will be the recipient of many attentions by prominent gentlemen of the city, and his visit to Atlanta will be made as pleasant as possible.

Mr. Frick gained a national reputation during the labor riots at Homestead, Pa., a few years ago, caused by the reduction of wages and the desire of the Homestead steel and iron works to make a sliding scale at lower figures than the one existing. The riots, which it will be remembered, were of the most violent nature, were only quelled after the state militia had been called to the scene of action, where they remained for upward of two weeks. Mr. Frick was attacked by one of the strikers and fired upon, receiving a wound which at first was considered of a serious nature, but

BOYS IN THE FORUM

The Debating Society of the Boy's High School Hold Forth.

CLOSING DEBATE YESTERDAY

Discussed the Question as to the Educational Qualification of Voters. An Interesting Debate.

The pupils of the Boy's High school held their annual debate yesterday morning at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. A large audience filled the hall and they were not disappointed. The manner in which the boys talked on their subjects speaks well for the debating society of that school and speaks well for the school in general.

The debaters were members of the Alphonian Literary and Debating Society, which has been organized for several years. The subject of debate yesterday was, "Resolved, That the elective franchise should be based upon an educational and property qualification." Some of the best young orators of the school were chosen to take the affirmative and negative of the important and far-reaching question. Those who spoke on the affirmative side were: Leonard Haas, leader; Stiles Hopkins, Frank Merrill and Melson Lane. Negative, Eugene C. Brittain, leader; Emile Breitenbucher, Lipman Picard and Austin H. Cole.

It was their annual debate and they did credit to themselves and to the Boy's High school of Atlanta. The recitations in declamation came first and then the debate. The recitations were in the following order:

"The Conquered Banner"—Archie Little, second grade B.
"An Appeal for Starving Ireland"—Paul McDonald, first grade A.
"An Appeal to Arms"—Earle Moore, second grade B.
"Mississippi Contested Election"—William A. Haygood, Jr., second grade A.
"Welcome to Chicago"—Milton Hirsch, senior class.

The recitations were loudly cheered and were among the most pleasing features of the annual entertainment.

The Speeches.

The first speaker was Leonard Haas, leader of the affirmative. Master Leonard took the position that the country would be in safer hands were it in the hands of the educated and property owners exclusively; that being educated and property owners they would run the affairs of the country so as to protect their property and if one man's property was protected all the property would be protected and the great end of this government would be accomplished.

Master Eugene C. Brittain, negative—Chances of corruption are always multiplied by complication of political machinery. Some of the wealthy and educated do not take enough of interest to go to the polls. It would be conducive to bad legislation. The fundamental principle of the government is that all men are created equal. All men are equally endowed with three things, viz.: Life, liberty and the pursuit of pleasure.

Master Stiles Hopkins, affirmative—The restriction of franchise as proposed would do away with much corruption. It would prevent ignorant men from ruling and would be a safeguard against revolutions.

Master Emile Breitenbucher, negative—We cannot distribute the right of franchise too freely to protect the rights of the country. Mr. President, patriotism is found among the poor and uneducated as often as among the rich and learned. Look at those who were fighting for their country at our ages and could not get an education. Do you wish to restrict these from voting?

Master Frank Merrill, affirmative—To be poor is not always a crime, but to be ignorant in these days of public schools is in most instances a crime. Is it not right that we place a petty upon ignorance? The restriction proposed would be a powerful incentive to education.

Master Lipman Picard, negative—The right to vote should not be allowed to only those who have education and money. This liberal form of government would soon cease to exist under such a law. It would make our government ruled by the wealthy, riot, socialism and anarchy. If such a law was enacted we might as well place mourning on Liberty bell, for liberty would be dead.

Master Melson Lane, affirmative—Shall suffrage be uniform throughout the United States or shall it be different. There is a natural inherent trouble between capital and labor. It is not safe to trust poor people when this trouble comes to a crisis. The very idea of society carries with it the idea of property. The safety of men depends upon the safety of property.

Master Austin H. Cole, negative—I cite the constitution of the United States. It says every man who is not a lunatic has the right to vote. It would make larger the danger of revolution. The ballot is the only weapon of the poor and uneducated. Take this from him and he has no way to protect himself. Our constitution says no taxation without representation.

The Prizes.

After the speaking the committee on awards retired to make up their verdict. The committee consisted of Professor John W. Glenn, Major Robert A. Guinn and Hon. C. A. Read.

While the committee was out the critics read their reports, which were quite humorous and created much fun, especially for boys of the High school.

While the committee were making their awards the president, George H. Boynton, Jr., rendered his decision. He made a short speech, taking into consideration all the speeches and concluded as follows:

"After taking all these points into careful consideration and laying aside all favoritism, as it would be conducive to education, and it would make our country more glorious than it now is, I render my decision in favor of the affirmative."

The decision was greeted with cheers. A motion was made to appeal from the president's decision. A vote was taken and the decision of the president was sustained.

The first prize for the best debater in the first grade was awarded to Melson Lane; fourth prize for the best declaimer in the whole school was awarded to Milton Hirsch, who recited a poem by Mr. L. L. Knight, "Atlanta's Welcome to Chicago."

GRAY OR BLEACHED HAIR

Is only safely restored to nature's color by using

THE IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR.

Your physician will tell you—as court tests have shown—that the Regenerator contains no lead, arsenic, soda or copper—rank poisons, as most preparations do. Remember the trademark and don't be imposed upon. Sold by all druggists and hairdressers. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00.

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No. 6—Gold Blonde.
No. 7—Dark Brown.
No. 8—Medium Brown.
No. 9—Dark Brown.
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The first two prizes were books, one the "Midnight Sun," the other, "The Nineteenth Century." They were given by Mr. Lester. The other prizes were gold medals, given by Mr. Charles W. Crankshaw and Maier & Berkele.

The prizes were handed out by Mr. F. H. Richardson, who made an eloquent talk.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously by the boys of the high school:

"Resolved, Whereas, a generous spirit in whatever way it is manifested, is always commendable, and

"Whereas, A certain well-known jewelry firm of this city, wishing to add grace to this occasion, in quite substantial manner, has offered a beautiful gold medal to be given to the best declamation of the whole school, and

"Whereas, We, the Boys' High school, feel it our duty to this firm for their handsome gift; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Alphonian Literary and Debating Society express their gratitude to Messrs. Maier & Berkele for their liberality by a unanimous rising vote; be it

Resolved, That the resolutions be printed in the morning and afternoon papers as a slight expression of our appreciation, together with our most earnest wishes for their future prosperity."

"Resolved, Whereas, it is a source of much pride and gratification that many of the alumni of the Boys' High school are distinguishing themselves in the various vocations which they have chosen, and whereas the Alphonian Literary and Debating Society has developed the latent oratorical powers of many young men of our city, and whereas a handsome prize to urge the boys to greater efforts has been a pressing need, and whereas a prominent gentleman of our city, wishing to do good and to advance the educational interests of our city, has endowed the Boys' High school with a beautiful gold medal to be given annually to the best debater in the whole school; therefore, be it

Resolved, That not only the Boys' High school, but the entire city of Atlanta is due Mr. Charles W. Crankshaw its most sincere thanks for his generosity; be it

Resolved, That the Alphonian Literary and Debating Society express their gratitude to Mr. Crankshaw by a unanimous rising vote; be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the morning and afternoon papers and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to him and presented to Mr. Crankshaw with our hearty wishes for his future prosperity."

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TRUNK THIEVES' WORK

TWO NEGROES CAPTURED FOR STEALING TRUNKS.

Three Trunks Stolen and Broken to Pieces After Being Rifled—Alleged Pickpockets Caught.

After over a month's hard work the detectives have succeeded in running down a negro drayman who it seems has been appropriating for his own use all the trunks he could get hold of at the union depot.

Sometime ago complaint was made to the police that a negro drayman had stolen a trunk entrusted with him to be delivered at a house on Washington street. The trunk belonged to a young lady who gave the check to the negro near the depot.

Nothing was ever heard of the missing trunk until a few remnants of it were found in a house in the western part of the city last night.

Two other trunks have been stolen in the last few weeks, all taken from the union depot, secured from the Atlanta Baggage Company in some unexplained manner. The property could never be found until Thursday and only part of it then. The negroes under arrest are Will Jackson and El Mahoney. Jackson was formerly an employee of the baggage company and by that fact was able to understand how to steal the trunks. Detectives Looney, McHaffey, Conn and Hewitt worked the case.

SENATOR SANFORD REPLIES.

He Has Something To Say About Judge Turner's Card.

Editor Constitution—I shall not only two of Judge Turner's card, but I shall report, made by the penitentiary committee, of which I had the honor of being chairman. He states that the following part of a special report was made as a general report:

"We find all of the convicts in all of the places properly cared for as the law provides, well fed, well clothed and are given good medical attention when needed. The above special report related only to the cases of Smith and Hendrix, in Chatham county. This, it seems to me, Judge Turner could have seen, for they, and none other, are mentioned in the same paragraph with the special report of the sub-committee. He makes it appear that it relates to the convicts in the state, when such was not so. I have in my possession an original copy of the sub-committee with their names signed in person."

Judge Turner says "only two members of the senate committee came into my department during the legislative session, and one of these was the chairman, who came for a bill which I had drawn for him, putting misdemeanor convicts under the management of this department, which department he reports disgraceful."

The facts in regard to the case visit to Judge Turner's office simply these: Governor Atkinson had sent to the senate and house of representatives a message in regard to county or misdemeanor convicts, and this message was referred to the penitentiary committee. I felt it my duty to consult the governor in regard to the evils complained of and hear any suggestions which he wished to make to remedy the evils. This I did, and he requested me to see Judge Turner and get a bill which met his approval. This bill was brought before the penitentiary committee, discussed, amended, and was passed by the senate, but rejected by the house of representatives. As to Judge Turner's denial of statements made by the sub-committee, they will, and can, take care of themselves.

It was impossible for me to visit all the different camps in person, but a visit to two or three convinced me that abuses existed that ought not to be tolerated by the people of the state.

E. W. SANFORD.

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The Southern railway has arranged to sell roundtrip tickets to principal Florida points on Wednesday, December 11th, 18th and 25th at most reasonable rates. These tickets will be good returning within ten days from dates sold and the rates apply for parties of five or more people traveling together on one ticket. The rates from Atlanta are as follows: To Jacksonville and return, \$8.40; To Fernandina and return, \$8.40; To Lake Park and return, \$12.75; To Ocala and return, \$12.75; To Orlando and return, \$12.75; To Palatka and return, \$8.55; To Tampa and return, \$12.40; To St. Augustine and return, \$12.40; To Orlando and return, \$12.75; To Lake Worth and return, \$12.40.

This is a good opportunity to visit Florida at small cost and parties via Southern railway will find that route quick and convenient. For particulars, sleeping car reservations and tickets apply at the ticket office of the Southern railway, or at the corner of Wall and Pryor streets, opposite union depot.

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The old reliable route and the Short Line is via West Point and Montgomery. The only line running dining cars. Through Pullman vestibule sleepers. Passengers landed at foot of Canal street, New Orleans. For tickets and sleeping car accommodations apply to George V. Allen, T. P. A., Atlanta and West Point railroad, 12 Kimball house, John A. Gee, general passenger agent, Atlanta.

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For further information call on GEORGE W. ALLEN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 12 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent.

A Valuable Souvenir.

In this issue will be found an autograph letter of President Cleveland to our politician, Mr. A. K. Hawkes, in which he compliments the Hawkes cigar. It will be interesting to cut out this letter and preserve it, as it is a photograph of the original letter in his own handwriting.

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